

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1965

P 10

## Dictator liveira Salazar



Finds grace in poverty

wavered in his belief that his form of government is the best for Portugal and her overseas territories. He threw the country's limited resources against a 1961 insurrection in Angola, a colony in Africa that was among the last to revolt against a colonial government.

Although Portugal has a low standard of living, Dr. Salazar has spoken of the "grace of being poor."

In 1949 he decreed that houses be painted every two years. His critics in Lisbon, which has been called the world's most orderly city, reply, "Yes, there is order in the streets but disorder in our bellies."

### His Firm Hand Evident

Despite occasional opposition from students, military officers and, most recently, Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholic Premier has kept a firm hand on the workings of the state. **ILLEGIB** policemen ferret out plots with great zeal, and those who disagree with the Premier are likely to be branded as Communists. But he avoids other trappings of dictatorship, and his portrait hangs in few Portuguese homes.

Dr. Salazar remembers his mother as a woman of great character who called him "the little priest" and hoped he would enter the church. Instead he worked his way as a tutor through the University of Coimbra, graduating in 1914.

Eventually he became a professor of political economy at the university. Deeply religious, Dr. Salazar in 1921 was one of three Roman Catholics elected to Parliament.

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## DE GAULLE'S FOES DERIDE HIS STAND

Call Election Talk Impudent  
—Most People Acquiescent

By HENRY TANNER  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Nov. 5—Opposition candidates and newspapers lashed out today at what they called the "arrogance" and "impudence" of President de Gaulle's statement last night that he would seek re-election. They accused him of having confused his own destiny with that of France and of having given the voters a "false choice between himself and the abyss."

On the other hand, the great majority of Frenchmen appeared to be accepting the prospect of the General's re-election with an equanimity bordering on indifference.

Most of the people have been convinced all along that General de Gaulle would be a candidate for a second term, and most of them appear to have made up their minds long ago to vote for him.

The emotion-charged television statement in which he announced his availability failed therefore to surprise or stir them. Last night they talked about it cursorily and in mildly pleased tones, remarking, perhaps, on the vigor of the 75-year-old President's voice or the bad video picture, which gave him shadows under his eyes. Today their conversation had largely turned to other subjects.

**Large Headlines of Praise**  
Newspapers supporting the Government praised the decision in large headlines.

A poll taken before the announcement by the official Public Opinion Institute said they would vote for General de Gaulle.

The politicians representing the Union for the New Republic, the Gaullist party, issued a statement pledging their support. General de Gaulle is not a member of the party, and in his appeal for a second mandate he omitted any reference to his Gaullist followers and even to his own ministers.

He appealed to the country to endorse him personally, and he predicted that the republic would "crumble" if such an endorsement did not materialize.

His opponents quickly pointed out that by making the election a choice between his person and national catastrophe, he seemed to have discarded the idea that any of the members of his Government were able to continue his work.

In the past there had been frequent reports that he intended to hand the Government over to an "heir apparent" in the person of Premier Georges Pompidou. "The talk of an heir apparent is now dead," an opponent of the Government commented.

Several newspapers noted that the general had given the election the character of a plebiscite for or against him personally. This is regarded as a skillful political move that will make it even harder for the five or so opposition candi-

## SENATOR TO ASK INQUIRY ON C.I.A.

McCarthy Backs Creation of  
a Select Committee

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota said today that he would ask the Senate to create a nine-member select committee for "a full and complete investigation" of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The senator, a long-time critic of the secret agency who has proposed similar investigations before, said in a statement released by his office today that "the role of the C.I.A. in the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Cuba and a number of other critical areas has raised serious questions about the relationship of the agency to the process of making and directing foreign policy."

Mr. McCarthy declared that "there is some evidence that the C.I.A. has expanded its statutory purpose of correlation and evaluation of intelligence to broader fields."

"In any case," he said, "undercover and paramilitary operations have a direct bearing on foreign policy and indirectly on the constitutional responsibility of Congress for defense and war."

### Will Act in January

He intends to introduce a resolution to create a Select Committee on Foreign Intelligence when Congress comes back to work in January. The committee would be required to report its findings and recommendations on the C.I.A. no later than Jan. 31, 1967.

Reached by telephone tonight, the senator said he had been proposing a review of the agency's activities "ever since I entered the House of Representatives." He has been a member of Congress since 1949.

He said he felt that "chances of this resolution for success might be greater than chances of support for a joint watchdog committee" of both Houses of Congress, which he has pressed for in the past.

In 1963 Mr. McCarthy proposed the creation both of a Senate select committee and a joint watchdog committee. The latter would oversee the operations of the intelligence agency.

### 'Never Brought Up'

Those two proposals, he recalled, "were never brought up in committee or on the floor."

In his statement the Democratic Senator declared that "it is necessary that the C.I.A. have the full confidence and understanding of the Congress." He said that all other Federal agencies were regularly subject to review, "principally on a year-to-year basis."

"Because of the necessity for secrecy in the work of the C.I.A., the normal procedure of Congress for review cannot be applied," he said.

The C.I.A. was established under the National Security Act of 1947. The normal cloak-and-dagger operations of a secret

## McMorran Scores Levitt's Charge of

Special to The New York Times  
MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 5—The State Department of Public Works today described as "scurrilous, malicious and false," a report by the State Department of Audit and Control that it was wasting millions of dollars.

John Burch McMorran, superintendent of the Department of Public Works, charged that State Controller Arthur Levitt had used his office to "destroy public confidence in the urgently needed record-size highway program now being advanced by this department."

The report, referring to the Metropolitan District of the Public Works Department, also charged that there was a lack of active bidding on state construction projects. A spokesman for Mr. Levitt's department said yesterday that about \$30 million a year was being wasted.

### Levitt Replies

A spokesman for Mr. Levitt, in a telephone interview from Albany, said that the Controller and his staff were shocked by Mr. McMorran's comments.

"The audit conclusions and recommendations were fully discussed with personnel of the Department of Public Works," he said. "A draft copy of the report was furnished to the superintendent so that he could comment further on its contents. The superintendent's replies then were substantially different from the comments he makes today."

The spokesman also said that Mr. McMorran had replied to the report in a letter last July 30, saying he appreciated "the opportunity to comment on the observations." At the time, according to the spokesman, Mr. McMorran said that his department "has instituted, or plans to institute, action related to the majority of recommendations resulting from the use of consultants."

"The report is worthwhile only in so far as it offers another example of political dem-

## Official Sees an Effort to Destroy Confidence in Highway Program

agogy at its irresponsible worst," Mr. McMorran declared. "The Controller insists on re-playing the record of unsupported allegation, insinuations and sheer nonsense, all couched, like many of his other politically motivated statements, in the language of pseudo-professionalism," he went on.

The superintendent's answer to the controller's report, issued yesterday, was made by telephone from Albany. Mr. McMorran said that "misleading statements, omission of fact and chicanery betrayed the report's malevolent objective."

The report, which took about five months to complete and covered the period from August, 1961, to August, 1963, found, among other things, that contractors had charged the state more for labor than they paid their employees; had failed to pass on discounts and price reductions and that contractors had overcharged the state on insurance.

The report also said that eventual contract prices were affected by the state's published cost estimates and the absence of competition.

"We found various inhibiting factors in both these elements, which, in our opinion, tended to result in contract awards at higher than necessary prices," the report said.

Mr. McMorran said that this was an "unsubstantiated conclusion" because it implied that the Department of Public Works must be blamed for publication of cost estimates.

"In fact, however, this practice is mandated by highway law and Mr. Levitt's argument is with the law rather than with this department," Mr. McMorran said.

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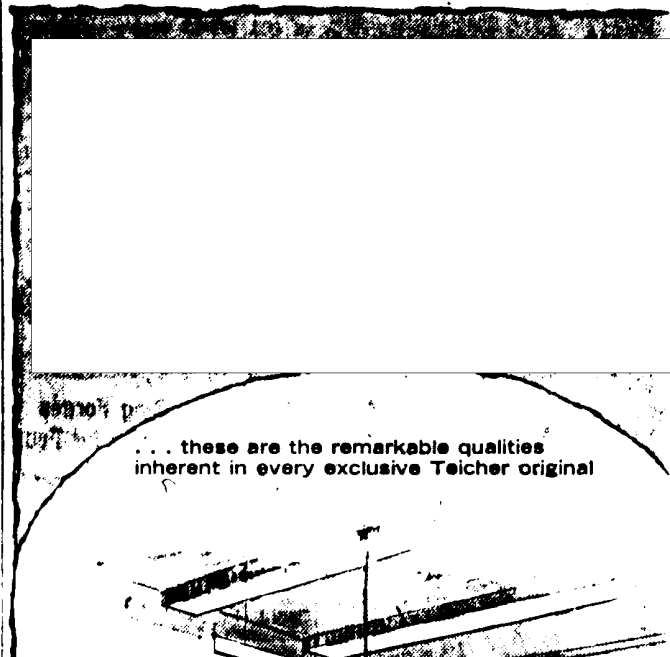
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**rol Law an Issue  
idential Election**

**EMERSON**

pressed the Government, which has consistently ignored the problem of birth control—to make a move. The Minister of Health, Raymond Marcellin, stated that the "very delicate" problem of birth control was of intense interest and that a commission would be formed to study it.

Mr. Mitterrand made a stirring speech to a group of women, telling them that they had the right to decide whether to have "one, two, three, four or five children or not to have one at all." Other candidates then realized that their opinions on the pill would count strongly among women voters.

In a dull campaign, the question of "le planning familial" provides the only lively question for the public. To most women—who have never seen the pill and cannot buy it if symposiums the whole battle for birth control by artificial means. The number of yearly abortions in France is estimated at one million.

Senator Jean Lecanuet, leader of the Roman Catholic party and candidate of the Christian Democrats, pointed out that the Marxist movement had been consistently against family planning.

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Several newspapers noted that the general had given the election the character of a plebiscite for or against him personally. This is regarded as a skillful political move that will make it even harder for the five or so opposition candidates to wage an effective campaign.

Significantly, most of these have conceded defeat in advance.

François Mitterrand, the candidate of the left; Jean Lecanuet, the center candidate, and Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour, the candidate of the far right, all have stated that their principal objective is not to win the election Dec. 6 but to weld their followers into solid organizations for the political battles that will come with General de Gaulle's ultimate departure.

Though Moscow expressed satisfaction with General de Gaulle's decision, the French Communist newspaper, L'Humanité, commented sarcastically about him and is committed to fight against his re-election.

**Bonn Voices Gratification**

Special to The New York Times  
BONN, Nov. 5 — The West German Government, which has had sharp policy differences with France recently, announced today its gratification over President de Gaulle's decision to stand for re-election.

State Secretary Karl Günther von Hase, chief spokesman for the Government, said at a news conference that it was Bonn's "firm conviction that close co-operation between France and Germany on the basis of the French-German Friendship Treaty will be intensified after the elections in France."

**3 LIUZZO SUSPECTS**

**ARRAIGNED BY U.S.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov.

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The C.I.A. was established under the National Security Act of 1947. The normal cloak-and-dagger operations of a secret agency have been expanded to such areas as U-2 aerial reconnaissance and the direction of such essentially military operations as the invasion of Cuba in 1961.

The invasion's failure was widely attributed to a faulty C.I.A. estimate that the Cuban people were ready to revolt against Premier Fidel Castro.

"Because there has been no formal review of the activities of the C.I.A. by members of Congress," Mr. McCarthy said, "it has not been possible to determine the validity of the criticisms or to prevent distortions or to dispel rumors."

**French Plan Satellite Shot**

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—President de Gaulle's Administration plans to loft a French satellite into orbit before the Dec. 5 Presidential elections, a Paris newspaper reported today.

**Good News Travels Fast!**

In Rome, Paris, London... all the sophisticated capitals of the world, The "Antiquary" is in great favour. The word is

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... these are the remarkable qualities inherent in every exclusive Teicher original

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Shown are but two of our distinctively beautiful, new dining rooms created expressly for homemakers with taste and imagination. Certainly, you deserve no less and you will not settle for less when you realize that 72 years of specialization enables Teicher to offer you a more comprehensive selection of more unusual values in entirely original, custom quality Dining rooms, Jr. Dining rooms and Dinettes than you could ever expect to discover in all of Metropolitan New York.